The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Charity.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deeds of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction,
You may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have wandered in,
Working out his own undoing
With his recklessness and sin,
Think if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosom glad.
Better have an act that's kindly
Treated sometime with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain.

Select Miscellany.

Extent of the Girard Estate.

The number of stores and dwellings in the city of Philadelphia, belonging to the Girard estate is 187; the number of farms (in the Fifth ward) 15, together yielding a rental of nearly $260,000 per annum. There are also about 18,000 acres of land in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, valuable for coal, farming, and timber purposes. The personal property of the Girard estate consists of stocks and loans having an approximate par value of $518,833 94. The income arising from these sources, is expended for the maintaining of the Girard College for orphans, for the repairing of the real estate, and for the salaries of the officers of the estate, which about absorbs the whole of it. Besides this, Girard left two separate funds—one of $500,000 (executor's valuation,) "for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue," and another of $10,000 (which has since decreased to a little over $9,000) "to purchase fuel for poor white housekeepers." The income arising from both these funds has been regularly appropriated to the prescribed uses.

Sponges from the Florida Reef.

Sponges were very numerous, though we are told that a large portion were not worth gathering. The sponger could readily distinguish the best as he pushed his boat over them. Some of the coarser kinds, not marketable, are four feet in diameter. They are all more or less concave at the apex. A black membraneous tunic covers them, and soft jelly-like portions project into the pores and cavities, constituting the slight claim they have to a place in the animal kingdom. Animal mucus and fat oil have been found in their analysis; so the vexed question is settled by chemistry, and they are unquestionably admitted to the ranks of animated nature, though far from active members. A slight current is observable over the openings, and nourishment is probably absorbed as it circulates through them. The frame-work is made of silica, a wonderful proportion, in the form of spiculæ or splinters. Unlike most other marine objects, sponge is less attractive in its living state; only after the soft parts are removed is it pleasing to the eye. The pretty urn and other shaped sponges found on the beaches are merely the skeletons.

A large trade is now carried on at Key West in this article. Small schooners, from ten to twenty tons burden, are employed. They are much the shape of half an egg, and as flat as is consistent with due regard to sailing qualities; approaching, probably, as near as possible the mythic craft that is said to "float in a heavy dew." These vessels lie at anchor in the channels, while the spongers push their small boats over the flats to gather the sponge. In some places they dive for it, and in shoal water grapple them. The specimens are very heavy, being loaded with water and the jelly-like animal matter. They are buried in the sand of the beaches until the matter is decomposed, when they are washed and carried to Key West, collected upon strings of convenient length, and bleached in the sun. That portion of Key West called Conchtown is the principal depository, where the yards and fences are loaded with them. For many years nearly all the sponge collected on the Florida Reef was sold at Key West to an Israelite of New York, one Isaacs; latterly others have entered the trade, and a very respectable income is derived from it.—J. B. HOLDEN, in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

An Exciting Chase--A Race for Forty Miles with Horse Thieves.

As Mr. Wm. Reed, who lives six miles northeast of Three Rivers, was returning from church last Sunday evening, he was led into an adventure, the result of which was quite exciting. His house stands some distance from the highway, and is reached by a private road, the entrace of which is closed by a gate. On the south of this road is a piece of woods, and as Mr. R. turned through the gate he saw a fresh sleigh track leading into the timber. Leaving his team in charge of his boys, he followed the track to see what it meant, and soon came to a span of horses feeding from a sleigh. His first thought was of thieves, and he started for his own horses, that he might call for help from his neighbors. Arriving at the spot where he had left them, he found only the boys, who said that two men had come from the woods, presented revolvers, and ordered them out of the sleigh, and jumping in had turned into the highway, and gone north. The feeding team was at once hitched up, help called, and the party armed, and pursuit began. A fresh snow had fallen and the track was easily kept. First three or four miles north; then eight or ten west; and then twelve or fifteen south, until the late hours had given place to early ones, and the Indiana State line was reached. By their route they were thirty miles or more from home when the thieves were overtaken.

A halt was ordered, but the only answer was a shot. The shot was returned and on they went eight or ten miles, each party urging their horses to the utmost.—Reed's party consisted of five, but before the chase was over three of them jumped out to get, if possible, a fresh team for the pursuit. The others steadily gained on the thieves, and soon one of the latter jumped out and took to the woods. The other one still urging on the horses, called out, "You have killed my father, but if you will spare me, I'll give up the team." The offer was refused, and in a little time the young man also jumped out. The team dashed away without a driver, and as the pursuing party then consisted of but two, a pursuit of the thieves was impossible.—A mile or two ahead the runaway team was overtaken, and in the sleigh was found the old man's overcoat, badly torn in the shoulders and back by the double charge of shot from Reed's musket, and gory with blood which had flowed from the wounds; also clots of blood evidently from the lungs. On the return of Reed and his companion, they found that the thieves had come together again, stolen fresh horses, and were gone. Reed and his party returned with the two teams, and so far the first is without an owner. In the sleigh were a number of bags marked Baird, and the party seemed to have come from the west, but nothing further is as yet known.

SCENE IN A RAILWAY CAR.

The Latest and Most Startling Fish Story.

The last fish story comes from New Jersey. Lately in the interior of that State, a mild looking countryman entered a railroad car, bearing a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which he placed under his seat at the end of the car. After travelling along for about a half an hour, a lady sitting in front of the countryman was observed to move uneasily in her seat, and to cast savage glances at a seemingly respectable man sitting by her side.

In a few moments afterwards another lady, still further to the front, became uneasy, and at last, rising in her seat, requested that some gentleman in the car would protect her from an elderly looking gentleman by her side, and whom she stated had insulted her.

A dozen persons offered their assistance, and before the accused could speak in his own defence his hat was jammed over his eyes, and he was dragged to the rear of the car.

While there, and carrying on with the avengers a war of words as to what the indignity meant, still another lady rose, also seated further up the car, and accused a gentleman sitting behind her with improper conduct. A rush was made for insulter number two, but that gentleman vigorously defended himself with a large walking stick which he happened to have (and which, by the way, was one cause of the last trouble, his accuser stating that he had indecorously been rapping her ankles under the seat with the same,) and while the struggle to get at him was still in progress, somebody in the front of the car shouted, "there's a snake on the floor." A scene then ensued. The ladies in the car clambered up on to the seats, and many got on the arms and backs of the same. One elderly maiden managed to stand on the backs of two seats, in the best circus manner possible under the circumstances, while a young mother threw her baby into a parcel-rack, and then hung convulsively to a ventilator.

The confusion awoke the countryman, who, on being told of the snake, first felt in his bundle, and then exclaimed, "I'm blamed if that old eel haint got loose," started for the front, and soon returned grasping firmly an immense eel, which he had first caught while out fishing, but which, when brought into the car, had managed to get out of the bundle, and had wended its way to the front, lovingly caressing the different varieties of ladies' garters which he had encountered on the way. Apologies given and received soon straightened everything in that car, but the hat that was jammed down, and the countryman leaving at the next station, no blood was drawn.

Singular Death of an Indian, His Squaw and his Dog.

[From the Sioux City Times.]

We learn the following interesting particulars of the death of the noted Indian farmer Yellow Hawk, and his wife and dog, near Fort Sully, from Col. Bannister, who has just returned from the upper country:

Yellow Hawk was a shrewd old Indian, who had abandoned his native mode of life to a great extent and gone to farming on the Peoria bottom, a fertile piece of land in the up river country. By his industry and economy he accumulated wealth enough to purchase a horse and cart, with which he had been in the habit for the past few years of travesing the country and disposing of the products of this farm to the different posts and forts within his reach. He always carried with him a canvas tent, which he would pitch whenever he saw an approaching storm.

About three weeks ago there passed over Fort Sully a terrible thunder storm, and in it old Yellow Hawk yielded up the ghost. On the day following the storm a party of men happened to run upon a little canvas tent pitched upon the river bank. There were no signs of life about it, and they lifted the canvass door and stepped in. There, in one end of the tent, sat Yellow Hawk, erect and rigid as a statue, with his eyes wide open, and one hand firmly grasped on a dog's neck, and the dog standing on his fore legs and partly sitting on his haunches, staring wildly in the same direction as his master, while on the other side of the dog was the wife of Yellow Hawk, resting upon her elbow on the ground, and staring in the same direction that the other occupants of the tent were gazing. The man was inexpressibly terrified by the spectacle, and his first impulse was to run, but there was something so vividly strange in the eyes and in the general expression of their features, that he was bound to the spot. Not a muscle of their faces moved and they held their position like statutes—they were dead.

The balance of the party were attracted to the tent by the prolongued absence of their comrade, and they saw the scene above described. They left the tent without disturbing the attitude of the dead, and went to Sully and reported their discovery. A party of soldiers immediately repaired to the spot, and found them still in the same position. It is presumed they were killed by lightning during the storm of the previous night, still there was no evidence that their death was caused in this manner. Their features bore an expression of intense fear, but there was no signs of the lightning's work about them, or about the tent. They were buried on the spot where they were found, by the Indians.

Terrible Result of an Evil Intention.

A bloody scene was enacted in Anderson county, Ky., one day last week. The facts as related are about as follows:

A farmer residing in that county visited the farms of four of his neighbors from whom he purchased hogs that were to be delivered and paid for the following day. He returned to his home that night and went to his bed. About midnight he was aroused by a noise in an adjoining room, which was caused by the entrance of four disguised men into his dwelling. Upon the summons, the farmer arose from his bed and opened the door leading to his room, when he was met by the disguised men, who demanded his money or his life. The farmer replied that he was willing to give them the money which belonged to him, but that he had in his possession money which belonged to his neighbors, which he could not give them. He was then told that all the money in his possession must be given up, or his life would be taken. With some apparent reluctance the farmer acceded to the demand of the robbers, and went into an adjoining room, where he admitted the money was concealed, the robbers remaining behind. In a short time the farmer returned with a double-barreled shot gun and a Colt's pistol, with the first of which he opened on the robbers, two of whom fell to the floor mortally wounded, while the other two made their escape and were not afterwards seen. The farmer called in one of his neighbors, who assisted him in washing the black from the faces of the two dead men, when, to his utter astonishment, the farmer discovered that the corpses before him were those of two men from whom he had purchased hogs the day before. As soon as possible the bodies were removed to the homes of their families.

A Heartrending Scene.

A MILITARY MURDER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Northwestern paper receives directly from a relative of the young Hanoverian officer in question the following touching recital: The company to which the young officer belonged captured twenty-five Franc-Tirus, and upon inquiring at headquarters as to their disposal, received orders that they be immediately shot.—The duty devolved upon him. The young man, though no coward, hesitated in the execution of such a terrible duty, but in order not to appear too weak, he repressed his feelings, and had them conducted to a neighboreign wood, where, upon a little elevation they were to meet their fate. Among them was a youth of hardly eighteen years, with a gentle and almost maiden like face, in which culture was plainly to be traced. This poor unfortunate had not the courage to die. He trembled in all his body, and a stream of tears coursed down his deathly pale cheeks. Suddenly fear seized him in a terrible way, and before the guard could prevent him he had thrown himself at the feet of the German officer, and convulsively clasped his knees and beged in unutterable woe for his life. Fear gave him most touching words for prayer; he besought the deeply grieved officer by his own parents not to rob his of their only son. It would have moved a stone. The heart of the young German swam in tears; still, he dared not disobey his military commander. It was the most fearful moment of his life. The youth was led back to the fatal spot, and in another moment his misery was at an end—the balls had riddled his heart. The feelings of pity, however, so overcame the noble young German that he fell into a swoon. He awoke a madman, and is to-day in an asylum in Germany.

The Age of our Earth.

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of a man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's works on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theatre, and whose remains are hidden in the rock into which the mud, or sand or soil, of whatever kind, on which they lived, has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the conflagrations of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above—or the slow growth of the coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries, that there are extensive [illegible] mountain chains, islands, and [illegible] lines of coast, consisting solely of [illegible] remains—or the countless forests [illegible] have grown up flourished, and decayed [illegible] fill the store houses of coal, that [illegible] the fires of the human race—if we consider all the records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception, as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.

Attorney General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 20, 1871.

HON. LEWIS HANES:

My Dear Sir: A communication signed "Civis" was published in your paper of the 13th, in which Dr. Cook, the Senator from Wilkes, and myself are represented as voting against the principle asserted in the Act now pending before the Legislature concerning a Convention. I was a member of the House of Commons in 1854.—At that time there was a proposition before the Legislature to amend the Constitution on the subject of suffrage, and generally known as the "Free Suffrage Bill." That the Legislature had a right to amend, in the legislative mode, could not be questioned. When, however, the bill came up for consideration in the House of Commons, on the 23d of January, 1855, Mr. Baxter moved, *as a substitute*, a bill proposing to submit to the people the question of calling a Convention.

For that amendment I voted, and so did Dr. Cooke. See House Journals, 1854, page 314. Subsequently, when the matter came up again, viz. Jan. 31st, Mr. Outlaw submitted in substance the same amendment as Mr. Baxter had suggested before. Mr. Winston, a colleague of Mr. Outlaw, introduced an amendment to the amendment in these words: "two-thirds of the whole number in each House concurring." I voted against that amendment, supported by such men as D. M. Barringer, John Baxter, John Gray Bynum, C. L. Cook, Ralph Gorrell, J. M. Leach, Samuel F. Phillips, Josiah Turner, and Z. B. Vance, &c. The amendment of Mr. Winston was adopted. I did vote against Outlaw's amendment as amended, incorporating the two-thirds principle. If there be anything inconsistent in that vote and the advocacy of the right of the Legislature to submit the question of convention to the people I cannot see it. On the contrary I voted for that principle.

I am sure that your correspondent did not intend to misrepresent my position.—Yet as I am placed in a position not justified by the record, I beg that you will give me an opportunity of correcting the error.

I do not know that my opinion is of any consequence in a matter of this sort. I cannot, however, refrain from saying, that, in 1854 I believed that a majority of the legislature had a right to submit the question of a Convention to the people; and that, if the people voted for it, and a Convention met in pursuance of that vote, it would be a legal body. The reflection of subsequent years has not changed that opinion. I think, now, that a Convention thus called, *under* the sanction of law, would not be revolutionary in its character, but a legitimate body.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. SHIPP.

The French prisoners now in Germany number 11,160 officers and 333,885 men.

REMARKS OF J. C. MARLER, OF YADKIN,

In the House of Representatives, on the 23d of January, on the "Bill in regard to Voting on a Separate Ballot."

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it necessary to make many remarks in favor of the bill now before this House, for the reason that the bill itself and the object which it proposes to accomplish, is plain, simple and easily understood. But, Sir, as in my opinion, the people of North Carolina—especially those of them whom I have the honor to represent upon this floor—are deeply interested in the passage of this or some similar bill which will require candidates for the various State and County offices to be voted for on *a separate* ballot, and in having the present law which requires all candidates to be voted for on the same ballot repealed, I ask the indulgence of the House for a very short time, that I may express my views in regard to the present unjust law in reference to voting in this State. This bill, if passed, will require that in all elections hereafter to be held in this State for all State, County and Municipal offices, candidates for each of the different offices, shall be voted for on a separate ballot, either printed or written, except in case of County Commissioners, and in counties entitled to two or more Representatives, and in Districts entitled to more than one Senator; and it makes it the duty of County Commissioners to provide "ticket boxes" for all the election precincts in their respective counties for *class* offices; and repeals the law in regard to the present mode of voting. Now you have the substance of the bill.

The present law, Mr. Speaker, which requires that in all elections candidates to be voted for shall be voted for on *one ballot*, is, I think, anti-Republican in principle, as, in many instances, it forces the timid and dependent class of our people, to vote contrary to their wishes and better judgments, especially in times of high political excitement; and for this, among many other good reasons, it ought to be repealed at once. In a Republican government, no law should be allowed to remain upon the Statute books which in any way restrains, or even has a tendency to restrain men from exercising any right which freemen ought to enjoy. In this country—in this Republican Government of ours—men entitled to vote under her Constitution ought to do so without any restraint whatsoever; but the present system of voting has a tendency, and actually does restrain many from voting their honest sentiments; and in my opinion, it frequently *prevents* them from voting at all. I have seen men leave the election ground without voting, rather than vote an "*omnibus*," or as we call it, a "*fence rail ticket*." This system has defeated many good men, and elected many bad ones. It is not right Sir, I insist, that worthy, competent men should be defeated by being placed upon the same ticket with unworthy, incompetent ones, as is often the case under the present system.—This law was enacted by a Republican Legislature, and that body is responsible for the mischief that the law has done.—But, now it is the law, the leaders of every party may take advantages of dependent men under it; and, notwithstanding, it may not in the future, as it has in the past, materially change the result of elections, yet as it has a direct tendency to prevent a free expression of opinion at the ballot box, it should be changed. The law as it now stands, as the Committee to whom the bill under consideration was referred, in making their report upon it, very well remarks, is "an innovation on the time honored customs of the people of the State." The people were sorry to give up the old system of voting in North Carolina; and I might truly say they never did give it up until forced to do so. They will not be satisfied until that system is restored to them. The bill before us, if it becomes a law, restores it.

The present system of voting in North Carolina, originated with the military.—Nobody ever heard of the "omnibus ticket" in this State, until Sickles and Canby came. Gen. Canby, I believe, first introduced the present system by an order issued from his Head Quarters, at Charleston. I was not surprised that General Canby should have issued such an order; but I was astonished that a Legislature, professing to be Republican, should by their action, in passing such a law, have given such a direct blow at the freedom of elections.

The passage of the law amounts to nothing more nor less than *continuing* in force a military order. There is no difference between the order of Gen. Canby in regard to the mode of voting, and the law which this bill proposes to repeal. If the order was unjust, oppressive and tyranical, so is the law. If I am opposed to living under military rule, I am equally opposed to living under laws copied from the orders of a Military Ruler. We need no such law in North Carolina; and we will have none such.

I arose, Mr. Speaker, with the intention and promise of occupying but a very short time; indeed my only object in arising was to bring the main features of the bill and the importance of it to the attention of the members of the House, and having done this I will soon resume my seat; but before doing so, I desire to state that this bill is not introduced as a party measure, but in the interest of a free and unrestrained expression of opinion at the ballot box. In the county which I represent, I have heard but one expression of opinion in regard to the present plan of voting, and that is that it is unjust and oppressive, and ought to be abolished. When this bill comes up on its third reading, I may have something more to say in its favor. I hope the bill will now pass its second reading without opposition.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two young thieves who recently broke into a store at Belfast, Maine, were detected by their teeth-marks on a cake of beeswax, which they had mistaken for maple sugar.

An explosion occurred at the Brooklyn, N. Y. gas works on the 27th ult., causing the death of Frederick Anderson, injuring several others, and destroying property to the amount of $200,000.

The Italian Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the formal removal of the capitol of Italy to Rome, on the 30th of June.

Three Arabs from Algiers have arrived at Charleston, S. C., and are desirous of obtaining employment as farmers.

The Public Printing Office in Washington is to be connected with the Capitol by telegraph, and a pneumatic tube is talked of, for carrying messages, proofs, &c.

War is imminent between the governments of San Salvador and Honduras, in Central America. Cause of the trouble not stated.

The franking privilege cost the government, during the last six months, the nice little sum of $1,271,633 85. Isn't this almost too much to pay for sending electioneering documents around the country?

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that if a juryman drinks intoxicating liquors during a trial, the verdict may be set aside and a new trial ordered.

Stevenson's saw mill, near St. Paul, Indiana, was blown to pieces on the 23d ult., by the explosion of the boiler. Four men were instantly killed, the bodies of two of them being picked up a hundred yards from the place where the boiler exploded.

One of the severest snow storms of the season occurred throughout the North-eastern States on the 22d and 23d ults. The cold was intense, the thermometer ranging from 14 degrees above to 20 degrees below zero.

Governor Safford of Arizona advocates a war of extermination against the Apache Indians. He thinks the only way to make them peaceable is to kill them all off, root and branch. Certainly very effective, but not very humane.

A Vermont jury has convicted a man for sending threatening letters, and the Judge has sent him to prison for nine months.

The marriage of the Princess Louise, of England, daughter of Queen Victoria, with the marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the duke of Argyle, takes place on the 21st of March.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, a Methodist clergyman, living in Edgefield county, S. C., was shot dead in his bed room on the night of the 27th ult. The jury of inquest were unable to discover any clue to the cold-blooded deed. The victim had been recently married.

The South Carolina Legislature has stopped proceedings in the impeachment of Judge Vernon, that functunary having resigned. He is now busily engaged in cursing the day he ever joined that party.

The colored women of South Carolina have formed a "Woman's Suffrage Association." Gov. R. K. Scott has been elected President, and Whittimore the disgraced Congressman, one of the Vice Presidents. Most of the other officers are women of the dark complexion.

The distress among the colored people in Washington city is represented as appalling. Thousands of them are out of employment, and it is estimated that it will take $1,000,000 annually to relieve their wants.

A man, two women and a boy were found dead in their room in New York city, on the 30th ult., having been suffocated in their sleep by gas which escaped into the apartment from a pipe which the plumbers had neglected to cap and seal properly.

Nine persons were baptised on the 29th ult., in the river at Great Falls, New Hampshire, in the midst of a heavy snow storm. The ice was twenty inches thick, and had to be chopped away to make sufficient space for the ceremony.

A. M. Bonacher, of Sharon, Penn., slipped and fell a few days ago, when the sparp point of a lead pencil which he was carrying loosely in his pocket, pierced his side and produced death in a few hours.

A Memphis man has instituted suit against a New York bitters manufacturer, because twenty-four bottles of his stuff didn't cure him.

Taking the census has cost the government $1,750,000.

The wealthiest people in the world are the Osage Indians in Kansas. The tribe numbers 3000, and have, after all expenses are paid, 160 acres of choice land per capita; and also $6,000,000 in money.

The cost of the land in the Central Park New York, was $5,018,844, and the amount expended in improving and ornamenting it, from 1856 to 1869, was $5,775,387; making an aggregate cost to the close of the last year, $10,804,231.

In England and Wales there are fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirteen people of unsound mind, under the cognizance of the lunacy commissioners.

Since Queen Victoria took her place on the English throne, thirty-three years ago, every other throne in Europe from the least unto the greatest, has changed occupants.

THE CONVENTION ACT.

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Convention Election, Thursday April 13th.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many respects burdensome and oppressive to the people of the State, and some of the provisions ill adapted to the wants and condition of the people; and, *whereas*, the taxes required by said Constitution to be levied upon the citizens of the State by this General Assembly, are in the judgment of the General Assembly, too burdensome to be borne by the tax payers of the State, and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of the best interests of all our people; and *whereas*, for the reasons here set forth, and many others in the judgment of this General Assembly, said Constitution requires such amendments and alterations as will give to our people the relief demanded by them from their present heavy burdens, which can only be immediately and judiciously effected by a Convention of the people; and *whereas*, this General Assembly, in matters of such grave import, is reluctant to undertake any change in the fundamental law of the State, without the sense of the people in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained; therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several places of holding elections in said counties on Thursday, the 13th day of April, A. D., 1871, where and when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, under the restrictions hereinafter provided for; those who wish Convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish such Convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also to open separate polls at the said time and places, for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled in the city of Raleigh at such time as is hereinafter provided for, said polls to be superintended by two judges or inspectors, at each of said places of holding the election, to be appointed by the Commissioners of said counties respectively, and an officer appointed by the Sheriff of the county, each of whom shall be sworn faithfully and impartially to conduct said election according to law.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said judges or inspectors, immediately after the closing of the polls, to count the ballots in the presence of such electors as may desire to be present, and make out a correct statement under their hands, of the polls at their respective places of holding said election, which shall be sealed up and returned to the commissioners of their respective counties, by 12 o'clock on Saturday after said day of election; *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Dare and Hyde, shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns; and said commissioners, (or any two of them in the presence of five or more of the citizens of said county,) shall compare said returns at the Court House, or other place of holding court in their respective counties, and make duplicate statements of said returns, sworn to before some person authorized to administer oaths, one copy of which shall be deposited in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice-President, as now provided by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor as soon as he shall have received said returns not later than the 4th day of May, A. D. 1871, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Attorney General of the State, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a Convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said Convention as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh on the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1871; but if a majority of the votes polled are against a Convention, the Governor shall in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact.

SEC. 4. That the election aforesaid, shall be held with open doors, in the presence of the electors assembled, and conducted in the same manner, as elections for members of the General Assembly and the vote shall be counted, the scrolls compared, the result proclaimed, and certificates issued, in the same manner, as now prescribed by law, for members of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. That the inspectors of election mentioned in section 1st of this act, shall be appointed by the commissioners of each county respectively, on the 1st Monday in March 1871 or as soon thereafter as practicable, and said commissioners at the same time appoint a registrar of voters, for each voting precinct or township, whose duty it shall be to revise the existing registration books of his precinct or township, in such manner, that said books shall show an accurate list of all electors previously registered in such precinct, or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrar shall also at all times, after his appointment, up to, and on the day of election aforesaid, keep open said books and shall be at the polls on said day, with, said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township, and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear on the revised list; no certificates of registration shall be given, and no elector shall be entitled to register or to vote, in any other precinct or township, than the one in which he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election. Any person offering to vote although his name may be on the registration books, may be challenged as to his right to vote on the day of election, and the question shall be decided by the inspectors of the box and the registrar of the precinct or township, before the ballot is received.

SEC. 6. That if a vacancy shall occur by death or otherwise, of any person elected a delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county, in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the Convention may order, to open polls to fill such vacancy, under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 7. That said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty-one delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates, as members of the House of Representatives, under the present apportionment, and the county of Dare shall be entitled to one delegate.

SEC. 8. That said Convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers and members, and shall provide for other expenses to be paid out of the Treasury as it may direct.

SEC. 9. That said Convention shall have power to elect its officers, and shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, who shall be electors of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 10. That said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution of the State, (excepting the restrictions hereinafter mentioned,) not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. But said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever to offer or propose any amendment or alteration of, or in any wise interfere with repeal, or modify the Homestead and personal property exemptions, as provided for in Article 10 of the Constitution of the State, and said Convention shall insert a clause in said Constitution depriving any Court of the State of all power or jurisdiction whatever to reverse, modify or change in any way the decision which has been made by the present Supreme Court on the Homestead clause of the present Constitution—nor shall said Convention in any way interfere with, modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict or impair the rights, privileges, or immunities, of any person in the State, on account of race, color, or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; nor shall they propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State, in any way impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or propose any amendment to the Constitution of this State which shall in any wise provide for the payment to the late slave holders of the State or any other person, for the loss sustained by them by reason of the emancipation of said slaves; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment, which shall in anywise provide for the payment of any debt or debts, contracted in aid of the late war; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment which shall in any wise provide for the infliction of corporal punishment for criminal offences; nor shall said Convention have power to abolish the present system of public instruction, but to make such alterations to said system as said Convention may deem necessary and proper; nor shall said Convention propose any amendment or alteration, requiring any property or educational qualification for voters or officers; nor shall said Convention change the present ratio between the poll and property tax, or provide for raising the poll tax, on one poll above two dollars for all (ordinary State and county,) purposes; nor shall said Convention be allowed to pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the Constitution as amended, to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and provide for filling such vacancies as may occur by reason of any amendment or amendments made by said Convention, to the Constitution of the State; and except ordinances in relation to the public debt; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a mechanics' and laborers' lien law; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal those clauses in the present Constitution, which provide that there is no right to secede, and that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States. (Article 1, section 4 and 5.)

SEC. 11. That said Convention may revise the Constitution of the State, embodying in it such alterations and amendments as may be agreed upon, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act; but no such revised Constitution shall have any force or validity until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, to whom the same shall be submitted according to the mode to be prescribed by ordinance of said Convention.

SEC. 12. That no delegate to said Convention shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any Justice of the Peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and will not either directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this Convention by the people of North Carolina as set forth in the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1871, entitled an act concerning a Convention of the people, which act was ratified by the people: so help me God,

SEC. 13. That any judge or judges of the elections appointed under the provisions of this act, or any County Commissioner or Sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns, and perform the duties required of him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall knowingly and fraudulently register or vote or induce another to do so contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars; and any registrar of voters who shall make or cause or suffer to be made, any entry with intent to commit a fraud, shall be subject to indictment and liable to the same penalty.

SEC. 15. That the Committee on Printing shall immediately have printed ten copies of this act for each Senator and member of the House of Representatives, and shall have printed and transmitted by mail, one hundred copies to the Board of Commissioners for each county, whose duty it shall be to furnish one copy to each Registrar in their respective counties, and one copy to the inspectors of election at each precinct before the day of election.

SEC. 16. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Convention Act.

We lay before our readers, this week, the act passed by the Legislature in regard to a Convention of the people. It will be seen that the act provides for an election on Thursday, April 13th, for or against Convention, and for delegates.—The Governor is to compare the vote for and against a Convention on the 4th of May. Should a majority of votes cast be found in favor of the Convention, the Governor will convene the delegates elect on the fourth Monday of May.

The following restrictions are imposed on the Convention:

It shall not interfere with the Homestead. No court shall interfere with the decision of the present Supreme Court on the Homestead.

All persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, shall be secured in all the rights now guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, (which amendments will be found elsewhere in this paper.)

Payment for the loss sustained by the emancipation of slaves, or for debts contracted in aid of the late war, shall not be provided for.

The present system of public schools shall not be abolished.

Property qualifications for voters or officers shall not be required.

The present ratio between the poll and property tax shall not be changed.

Poll tax for ordinary State and County purposes shall not be higher than two dollars.

The mechanic's and laborer's lien shall not be interfered with.

The clauses in the present Constitution against the right of secession, &c., shall not be changed.

The Constitution, when amended, shall be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

To secure the observance of all the restrictions in the Convention Act, and to secure the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon the delegates, a stringent oath of office is provided for.

The Impeachment Trial.

This trial, which is one of the most important ever held in North Carolina, is now fairly under way. It is very voluminous in its details, and it will be impossible for us to furnish our readers with more than an outline of what may transpire.—The Governor is fighting every inch of the way, and seems determined to delay as much as possible the efforts of the prosecution to get through with speed.

On Thursday, the 2nd inst., which was the sixth day of the proceedings, Mr. Sparrow, of Beaufort, opened the case on the part of the managers, in a long but powerful argument. On the following day, several witnesses were examined, and a number of depositions read. Much time was consumed by the Governor's counsel in objecting to evidence and arguing their objections. Thus far, very little has been brought out that is not already well known to the public.

The Newbern *Times* has been designated as the paper in North Carolina to publish Federal matters, in place of the Raleigh *Standard*, deceased.

On the 2nd inst., the lower House of Congress passed a bill to provide for the collection of debts from Southern railroad Companies and corporations, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the debts upon such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable, and best calculated to protect the interest of the government.

The Conservatives of Rowan meet in Convention at Salisbury, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of selecting their delegates to the State Convention.

President Grant, on Tuesday last, sent to the Senate, the nomination of Thomas Settle of North Carolina, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, South America.

Repeal of the Test Oath.

As we foreshadowed in our issue of last week, Congress has repealed the test oath notwithstanding the violent opposition of the more radical members. The vote in the House stood 118 yeas to 89 nays, and as the Senate had already passed upon it, the bill went to the President. Only one of the members from North Carolina—Cobb from the First District, voted against abolishing this oath. Messrs. Lash and Jones were either absent, or did not vote upon the question, and the remaining four—Dixon, Dockery, Manning and Shober—voted for repeal.

The bill just passed repeals what is known as the "iron-clad" oath, which excluded from office all who had stood by the South during the war, although they had never held office before. It opens the way for thousands who were previously hampered by disabilities, and the only disabilities now resting upon our people are those comprised in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and which affect certain classes only who had previously held office.

We consider this as but the precursor of better things that it has been heretofore our disagreeable province to record in connection with the action of Congress. It is a parting of the clouds engendered not so much by the war as by the unbridled lust for dominion which raged in the bosoms of the conquerors. The latter is dying out in the presence of newer and graver issues than mere party perpetuity. The extreme men who were lifted into temporary position through the force of popular excitement are being driven to the wall, and men of enlarged views are slowly stepping into their places. The reaction which commenced a year ago is gathering volume as it sweeps along, and the infamous test oath has been caught in the current and dashed into oblivion. Nor is this all. The next Congress will be a body of men who represent the reaction to an eminent degree, and we may expect from them legislation that will be more truly conservative than anything which has transpired in Washington since the close of the war.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the recent disgraceful proceeding at West Point, have completed their labors, and the result is that a most reprehensible condition of affairs has been discovered to exist at the Military Academy. The time was when a high standard of honor prevailed at this institution, and every cadet kept watch over his conduct with a close and jealous eye. Now, incipient ruffianism rules the day, and from the testimony elicited, the son of President Grant, who, like some twenty odd of the other relations of that functionary, has been foisted upon the public for support, is one of the leaders in committing the outrages which led to this investigation.

Congress has itself to blame for the degeneracy and demoralization which exists at West Point, and if, in the end, the sentiment of the country should demand the abolition of this expensive institution, we hardly think it will be matter for regret. State and private academies are springing up all over the land, and there will be no lack of suitable facilities for acquiring a military education in time to come. The day is fast passing away when the West Point graduate is looked upon as a superior character in military circles, and even now, a diploma from the Virginia Military Institute, or some other standard academy, carries with it as much weight, and certainly as much respect as anything that can emanate from West Point.

A despatch from Washington, dated 6th inst., states that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs have recommended the expulsion of the whole first class from West Point, this being the class implicated in the recent outrages. Admiral Farragut's son, and President Grant's son and nephew are members of this class.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler is now undergoing the white-washing process in Congress, and although he may not consider it agreeable to find himself continually in difficulties of this nature, it is probably profitable, and so one balances the other. It seems that Butler engineered through Congress an appropriation of $50,000 for the benefit of the National Soldier's Asylum, of which he was chief manager. It leaked out subsequently that the Asylum got only $25,000 of this appropriation, and the question now is, what has become of the remainder of the money? As the Committee engaged in investigating this business is largely radical, it is presumed that Butler will be let down as easily as possible. So far as known of their proceedings they are rejecting the very evidence which bears most directly upon the case.

Detectives are in Florida, trying to kidnap Littlefield and bring him on to this State for trial. The radical papers of that State are terribly exercised over the fact, and threaten great things in case he is spirited off in any such way.

It is thought the Impeachment trial will close sooner than was originally expected. This is well, for we are tired of hearing about Holden.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress, advocating the raising of the mission to Berlin to a first-class standard, because Germany has now become an Empire, and in the very words of the message, now has "a form of government similar in many respects to that of the American Union"! Is not that a bold declaration of absolutism?

The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday, says it has information from Raleigh, "that the Code of Civil Procedure has been suspended. This is an important item of news to the legal fraternity."

It is strange that the only thing we can find in the Legislative reports regarding this suspension, is the paragraph given in our House proceedings of Wednesday.

On our first page will be found the remarks of Mr. John G. Marler, of Yadkin, delivered in the House of Representatives some days ago, in advocacy of the bill introduced by him in relation to separate ballots. It is probable that Mr. Marler's bill will pass, or that its main points will be incorporated in a general election law.

It has been discovered, during the impeachment trial, that Gov Holden was the author of the truculent proclamation issued over Kirk's name, and distributed through our South Eastern counties last summer, calling for troops, and maligning the citizens of this State. The original draft of the proclamation, in Holden's hand-writing, was produced before the Court by the prosecution.

XIII, XIV, XV Amendments.

We publish for general information, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. These amendments are much talked of but little understood:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The negroes of Wilmington are becoming very bold in their criminal conduct.—Late on Sunday night last, Mr. Wade Drake, a cripple, was assaulted by a gang of about a dozen on the public street, and severely beaten. The object of this cruel attack is not known.

On last Saturday evening, a mulatto and a negro, went to the house of Mr. David Clark, at Bladenboro, in Robeson county, struck Mr. Clark over the head with a gun, injuring him severely, and then ransacked the premises, before assistance could arrive to secure them.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FORSYTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Remember that the regular monthly meeting of this Society takes place in the Court-House at Winston, on to-morrow, (Saturday) 11th inst. It is to be hoped that our friends will turn out in force, and give the Society a push forward if it is only by their presence. The fact is that our farmers generally have not understood the objects aimed at, or have been indifferent to their own interests, and, consequently, the meetings of the Society have, thus far, been slimly attended. When the Society was formed, no less than one hundred and twenty-five citizens of Forsyth signed their names to the roll, which was headed by the following preamble:

"The undersigned, desirous of forming an Agricultural Society in Forsyth County, N. C., *pledge themselves to labor in the cause earnestly and individually, &c.*"

If the signers of this pledge would but keep it in mind, the meetings of the Society would consist of something more than a mere dozen. It is true that the few who have attended are active workers, not likely to be disheartened; still, they like their labors to be appreciated, and prefer that the members would evince their appreciation by being present and taking their part in the proceedings.

We will add that more books have been received by the Society, together with a a quantity of seeds from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, which latter will be gratuitously distributed to such members as may desire them, as far as they will go.

SPLENDID TOBACCO.—We were shown last week a quantity of handsome golden leaf tobacco, raised by our friend, Mr. Henry Hart, upon land which had been tilled for twenty years. The yield was excellent and shows what our Forsyth farmers can do when they only try.

☞ Several communications on hand, will be attended to next week.

☞ We are pleased to announce two more Lectures at Music Hall, one on the 23rd inst., and the other on the 9th of March. Both the Lecturers are able speakers, and we hope our citizens will encourage our young friends in permanently establishing their reading rooms. These rooms are a pleasant place of resort, either for a quiet hour of reading or a pleasant social smoke or chat.

St. Valentine's Day.—In pagan Rome it was customary for youths to draw names in honor of the Goddess, Februata Juno, on the 14th of February; when paganism was abolished, the honor was conferred upon St. Valentine; since that day it has been a day which the "Sighing Swains," and "Loves young dreams" look forward to with considerable interest.

Messengers of Love as well as those of Ridicule, in great variety at the BOOK STORE.

STATE ITEMS.

The notorious Robeson county outlaw, Henry B. Lowry, is still committing his outrages. On Saturday morning last, he, together with a few comrades, attacked Mr. John McNair on the public highway, and robbed him of his money and valuables.

On Thursday night of last week, Mr. Robert Shaver, a quiet and inoffensive young man of Salisbury was dangerously shot by a man named McNinch, who lives in Charlotte. McNinch had been drinking freely, and was engaged at the time in a quarrel with a town officer. Drawing his pistol, he fired at the officer, but the ball entered Shaver's left breast, just below the heart. McNinch is in jail, and his victim is in a critical condition.

The stable of Joseph Cockerham, on Mitchell's river, in Surry county, was broken into on the night of the 25th ult., and an iron-grey mare stolen.

Some of the citizens of Ashe county are offering rewards for the capture of one Arvel Anderson, who has assumed the character of a notorious outlaw.

Gov. Caldwell has commuted the death-penalty of Jacob Manuel, colored, of Cumberland county, to imprisonment for life.

Samuel Andrews, of Bladen county, was instantly killed on the 1st inst., by being struck on the back of the head by a limb of a tree which he had just cut down, and which had lodged for a second on an adjoining tree.

Dumer Hargate, colored, was hung at Beaufort on Friday last, for the murder last summer of a colored preacher. He confessed his crime upon the scaffold, and implicated another colored man, Daniel Jones, as his accomplice. There were about 3,000 spectators present.

J. H. Mumford, book-keeper of P. G. Alston in Warren county, has been arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of forging his employer's name, whereby he gained $365. He attempted to escape with his plunder, but was overhauled at Weldon, and a portion of the funds recovered.

Mr. John Nichols has resigned his position as Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to which he was elected only a week or so ago. He is now publishing the *Telegram*, a new paper started in Raleigh.

Congress has adopted resolutions authorizing the President to station one or more government vessels at New York, for the purpose of conveying to the sufferers in France and Germany, such supplies as may be contributed for their relief.

The Cadet barracks at West Point were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst., involving a loss of $50,000.

Tennessee has imposed a tax on dogs for the benefit of the school fund. One dog in each family is exempted.

President Grant has sent in the nomination of H. H. Helper, as Postmaster at Salisbury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

SENATE.—The bill concerning the public lands in Jones and Onslow counties, was put upon its third reading, and passed by a vote of 21 yeas to 18 nays. Robbins, of Rowan, Allen and Olds advocated the bill. Love, of Jackson, opposed it.

After the transaction of other business, of no general interest, the hour arrived for the impeachment trial.

HOUSE.—Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the payment of witnesses in the pending Impeachment trial. It gives witnesses $1 50 per day and 10 cents mileage.

Mr. Marler offered a proviso that in case of conviction, the Governor shall pay his own witnesses, which was adopted by a vote of 52 yeas to 47 nays.

The bill then passed its second reading, yeas 56, nays 33.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE.—Message from the House, enclosing various bills passed by that body, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Olds moved to suspend the rules and take from the calendar the resolution concerning the sale of swamp lands. This led to a spirited debate, which lasted until the hour arrived for the Impeachment trial to continue. It was finally determined to recommit the whole matter to the Committee with instructions to take testimony as to the value of the lands.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the Convention Bill were concurred in by a vote of 62 yeas to 35 nays.

A bill authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the notorious Robeson county mulatto murderer, H. B. Lowry, was passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to concur in House amendments to the Convention bill, which was done by a vote of 32 yeas to 9 nays, and the bill passed.

The bill repealing the militia bill, striking out all authority under which it was claimed the late Kirk-Bergen movements were inaugurated, passed its several readings.

The House bill authorizing the Governor to offer a reward for the capture of Henry B. Lowry was amended, offering $2,000 for Lowry, and $1,000 for each of his associates, alive or dead. It was passed as amended.

Patrick McGowan was elected Keeper of the Capitol by a large majority on joint ballot.

HOUSE.—Mr. Henderson presented a memorial from certain citizens of Cabarrus county, opposing the consolidation of the North Carolina Railroad with any other railroad. The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill in relation to paying witnesses in the Impeachment trial passed its final reading.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Person county to levy a special tax, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Mr. York, of Wilkes, introduced a bill which was referred, authorizing the Commissioners of that county to take a privy examination of *femes covert*.

A vast number of bills and resolutions were introduced and properly disposed of.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—The morning hour was mainly occupied in the reception of reports.

The bill to allow the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to withdraw certain bonds from the State Treasurer, passed its several readings, after amendment.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Marler, the bill to regulate the manner of applying for pardons was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill for the benefit of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. Railroad, passed second reading by a vote of 54 yeas to 3 nays. It provides that the Stockholders may remove the present Board of Directors and the Directors elected by the Legislature who are named in the bill, and the Directors elected by the Stockholders may elect a new set of officers.

The bill in relation to salaries and fees of State officers was then taken up, and discussed until adjournment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—The bill requiring all convicts sentenced to two years imprisonment, to be received in the Penitentiary was taken up and discussed. Mr. Graham, of Orange, thought if we could get all convicts in the Penitentiary for two years, it would be well. It only cost about 15 cents a day to support them there, while it cost 75 cents per day in the counties. The bill was finally recommitted for the purpose of inquiry into the expediency of requiring convicts to work roads.

Mr. Cowles moved a suspension of the rules and take up bill relative to sale of lands in Marion and McDowell counties, which passed its several readings.

HOUSE.—The bill for the benefit of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. R. R., passed its third reading by a vote of 60 yeas to 32 nays.

Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, introduced a bill, which was placed on calendar, in reference to redistricting the State.

A bill to secure to the Sheriffs of the State the payment of State and county taxes, was referred.

Some twelve or fifteen bills were introduced and properly referred, after which the consideration of the bill in relation to the salaries and fees of State officers was resumed. The sections allowing the Attorney General $1,500 per year, and the Adjutant General $300 were adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Edwards, of Granville, offered a resolution which was passed, handing over to Solicitors Cox and Bulla, the depositions taken in the contested election case in the 21st District. It is believed that some 300 or 400 fraudulent votes were cast in Granville, and it is known that the Radical Sheriff of that county had boasted that he intended to carry the election by hook or crook.

The bill chartering the Citizens Bank of Greensboro passed its several readings.

Other business was transacted, not particularly affecting this portion of the State, when the Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the impeachment trial.

HOUSE.—A number of bills, relative to a variety of matters, were introduced, and referred or placed on calendar.

Senate resolution in regard to the assets of the State was adopted; also, the Senate resolution declaratory of the sense of the people in regard to the homestead, personal property exemption, rights of suffrage and the mechanic's and laborer's lien law.

The bill in relation to salaries and fees of State officers was considered section by section, and finally passed second reading.

A resolution authorizing the printing of five copies of the bill suspending the Code of Civil Procedure for each member of the House was passed. We will publish it as soon as we can obtain a copy.

Much other business was transacted of no general import.

An Act to Incorporate the People's Building and Loan Association of Salem, N. C.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:

SECTION 1.—That E. A. Vogler, Jno. W. Hunter, Jno. D. Siewers, E. Belo, I. G. Lash, W. H. Wheeler, P. A. Wilson, J. W. Alspaugh, W. A. Lemly, and all other persons, who may hereafter be associated with them, and their assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in the name and style of the "People's Building and Loan Association of Salem," for the purpose of accumulating, and with power to accumulate a fund, to enable its respective members to purchase houses and lots, erect buildings, improve lands, and remove incumbrances from real estate, and for the purpose of distributing among the members, who do not receive aid by advances on their shares for the objects aforesaid, their proper dividends of the fund so accumulated, in moneys; and as such, shall have power to hold and convey real estate, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, make have and use a common seal, and generally have such powers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Association.

SEC. 2.—The number of shares of stock in said corporation, shall be one thousand, and the ultimate par value of each share, shall be One Thousand Dollars, and the said corporation may commence business, when $2 50 shall have been paid in, on each share of stock subscribed.

SEC. 3.—The Officers of said Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors, of whom, the President shall be one, and an Executive Committee of three, selected from said Board, who shall be chosen at such time, and in such manner, hold their respective offices for such terms and be governed by such regulations as the by-laws of said Association may prescribe.

SEC. 4.—It shall be lawful for the Association to make, and put into execution, such by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be necessary, and convenient for the regulation and management of their affairs.

SEC. 5.—The Board of Directors shall have power to call in and demand from the Stockholders, respectively, the sum of money subscribed by them, at such time, and in such payment as the by-laws shall prescribe, and for failing to pay such sums, the by-laws may provide for penalty, by fines not to exceed the value of the stock.

SEC. 6.—When any subscription to the stock of said incorporation shall be made after it shall have commenced business, such subscriber may be required to pay a sufficient sum to make his payment upon his stock, equal to the payment of the original members, with the accrued premiums.

SEC. 7.—Parents may hold shares in said corporation for the use of their minor children, and *femes covert* may hold for their separate use, shares in said corporation, exempt from the debts or contracts of their husbands.

SEC. 8.—Said corporation unless sooner dissolved by a vote of the majority of the Stockholders, in number and value, shall continue in being until the fund accumulated, including shares redeemed, and all other property, and other effects, shall amount to such a sum, as will enable the Association to distribute on each share, a sum equal to the par or ultimate value of the unredeemed shares; before such time, no distribution of principal or profit shall be made. Provided, that upon such distribution of the said Association so elect, it shall have power to re-commence business, by new subscription of stock, with the privilege and upon the conditions prescribed in this act.

SEC. 9.—It shall be lawful for said corporation to loan money to its members, to an amount not exceeding the par ultimate value of the respective shares subscribed for by such members; in case different Stockholders shall compete for a loan of money, it shall be lawful for said corporation to receive bids from such Stockholders, and they shall award the loan upon the bid, deemed most advantageous to the interests of the Corporation, such bid to be secured by mortgage, with power of sale upon real estate, to be executed to said Company.

SEC. 10.—This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

HENRY BERRY LOWERY AGAIN AT WORK.—We learn from the *Robesonian* that this noted outlaw went to the house of Mr. David Townsend, of Robeson county, during Mr. Townsend's absence on Monday last, in the broad light of open day. He entered the dwelling and ransacked it, taking all the fire-arms that he could find—several guns and pistols. His manner and language during the robbery were insolent and defiant, and insulting messages for Mr. Townsend were left.

After remaining as long as it suited him he went publicly to the house of Mr. McKenzie, in the same neighborhood, and was there equally insolent and insulting, boasting at both places of the force at his command, and his power to enforce his arbitrary demands.

Again we ask, where are Gen. McDowell's spare troops?—*Wilmington Journal.*

Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of this outlaw.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Manteufel reports that just previous to the armistice he captured 10 guns, 7 mitrailleuse, 4,000 prisoners and two Generals. The German loss was small.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A special to the *Herald*, dated London, says that the armistice has been accepted by all of the departments except Marsailles. Favre, confessing that he had overstated the supplies remaining in Paris, appealed to the Emperor to pity Paris and hurry up the supplies. The Emperor complied, and sent forward 6,000,000 rations and 15,000 cattle.

The Prussians are dismounting the heavy guns from the walls of Paris and strengthening their positions against the possible failure of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Versailles, Jan. 31st, states that the French evacuated the forts completely at about fifteen minutes past three Sunday afternoon. The Germans of the fourth regiment took possession of the forts, and the colors of the German Empire were floating over all the forts. Several batteries of field artillery entered Mont Valerian and the keys of the fort were delivered by three French officers. The Germans found the defonces in good order, but the barracks were dirty. The gardens and palaces of St. Cloud were utterly destroyed. The whole country in front of Mont Valerian resembles a howling wilderness.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Jules Favre, the accredited Commissioner on the part of the Provisional Government of France, and Count Von Bismarck, representing Prussia, have had a formal interview in reference to the capitulation of Paris. The great question was as to the cession of territory. This has been the stumbling block from the first. It is against dismemberment, which the French have for months been contending for, almost without hope. It is this which has led to the intense struggle which has just ended. And this the struggle has determined. M. Favre readily agreed to the money indemnity, but opposed any territorial loss. The Count Bismarck insisted upon this as essential to self-protection, and as rendering any fortified frontier useless. This was placed as the ultimatum. M. Favre finally yielded, and Paris capitulated upon the following terms, which the Republic accepted, subject to ratification by the National Assembly: (1) the annexation of Alsace and German Lorraine to Prussia; (2) the payment of a moneyed indemnity of one thousand millions of francs—it should more properly be two hundred millions of francs; (3) France to surrender a certain number of her war vessels; (4) the forts around Paris to be garrisoned by German troops; (5) the armies of France to be disbanded, and the National Guard to garrison Paris (6) one of the French Provinces to be garrisoned by German troops to secure payment of the war indemnity.

The people of France are to be left untrammelled both as to their National Assembly, and in the choice of their future government. These may not be the precise, but they are the substantial terms.

Wilmington Journal.

Another despatch says:

THE REAL TERMS OF PEACE BY THE GERMANS—THE CAPTIVES WITH PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It has been ascertained that the *Times'* statement of the conditions of peace as regards the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry and the transfer of twenty war ships to Germany is incorrect. The truth is, that the Germans are, under the proposed terms, to keep Alsace and the fortress of Metz. The indemnity demanded of Thiers in November was $80,000,000, a figure which, it is possible, has been doubled since.

It is now known that about 180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 15,000 cannon, and 450 field pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine and the rolling stock of the railways were also appropriated by the Germans.

FEB. 6.—The French leaders are quarreling more bitter than ever. There are now two Governments, one at Paris and one at Bordeaux. The latter is controlled by Gambetta, who has issued the following declaration which looks towards a continuance of the war:

"Faithful to the programme of the Nation and of freedom, to arms, as well as to the ballot-box, and we are now occupied in council of war deliberating upon means of profiting by the armistice."

The following statement from Versailles is official:

The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the Administration at Bordeaux to a non-observance of the Convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The Convention only looked to negotiations for a free Assembly. And an arbitrarily constructed body under the declaration of M. Gambetta, is not entitled to such title. M. Favre informs Count Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by Gambetta, but the confusion is probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

A later dispatch says that a complete rupture has taken place between the Paris and Bordeaux governments. Prussia expects that the latter government will attempt to prolong the war, and in case it does so will overrun the whole of France and reduce it to submission by a relentless and savage campaign.

FEB. 7.—Paris is in anarchy. Although the elections occur on Wednesday, there is no unanimity of sentiment between the people and the government for the national defence. Mass meetings are being held in the various halls, and are very turbulent. Some of the speakers demand the arrest and trial of those who surrendered the city. The Red Republicans declare that no treaty should be signed which cedes French territory, and that Paris should continue her defence. At one of the mass meetings held the other day one orator declared that France demanded a Robespierre, and a guillotine alone could save the country. This sentence was received with enthusiasm by the audience. The deputies who favor the continuation of the war are loudly applauded at all the meetings.

GENERAL NEWS.

Meeting of the Next Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to report adversely on the bill to repeal the law convening Congress on the 4th of March. This is equivalent to disposing of the matter, as there is a very general disposition for the Forty-second Congress to meet as soon as this one ends. The fact of an organization in March enables members to draw their salaries every month, instead of waiting for the same till next December. There is also a prospect for considerable of a session of the new Congress, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee expressing the opinion that it will remain till the 1st of May.

Geo. Chahoon, the military Mayor of Richmond, who was convicted of forgery in the Hustings Court of that city some month ago, and is now serving out his sentence in the Penitentiary, is to have a new trial, and it is thought that he will escape this time. It is one of the most difficult of all things to mete out adequate punishment to a radical politician even though his crimes may be proven over and over again.

The Republican deputies in the Spanish Cortes have issued a manifesto urging the people, in the approaching elections, to select delegates in favor of dethroning the new King, and expelling his family from Spain.

An affray occurred in Grayson county, Va., on Saturday last, between Mr. Tolliver Gallion and Mr. Armstead Todd, in which the latter stabbed the former in the abdomen, causing his death on the following Monday. Mr Todd was released on $1,000 bail.

All the available force of the Cold Springs Foundry, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been set to work for the manufacture of 60,000 bomb-shells. Who can they be for? Is there any more war in the wind?

Hon. Joshua H. Hill has been seated as one of the United States Senators from Georgia, and it is presumed that Hon. H. V. M. Miller will soon be seated, as the test-oath, which alone disabled him, is now out of the way.

Gen. G. W. Custis Lee has been formally inaugurated as President of the Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, as successor to his father, Gen. R. E. Lee.

In an incredible short space of time Nature's Hair Restorative has won its way into public favor. Why? Because it does its work, and leaves no ill effects. See Advertisement.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—We are informed that the most persistent and unyielding of the private citizens who have claims against the British Government are Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the manufacturers of medicines. They will consent to nothing less than that their demand for medicines destroyed by the British pirates shall be paid in gold and in dollars to the last cent. They are emboldened by the fact that the destruction of their goods by the English in China and elsewhere (for where are not that troublesome nation trampling upon somebody?) have hitherto been paid in full, and they now say they shall be. They however propose this compromise:—Give us Canada and we will call it even, because we can then send our remedies there without duty.

Washington News.

Interesting Items.

The Congressional Library numbers about two hundred and ten thousand volumes.

Next to Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, New Jersey is the most densely populated of the States. She has one hundred and seven to the square mile.

The largest farm in England contains three thousand acres. The live stock kept on this farm is valued at $64,500.

Prof. Eaton has discovered that this globe will support human life only twenty-six million years longer.

The population of the United States, according to the census just taken, is 38,674,463.

In London, 5,116 houses were in course of erection in February last; Since 1849, not less than 225,322 houses have been added to its already enormous size.

At the funeral of a Mormon, recently, in Salt Lake City, twenty of his widows locked arms, and followed the remains to the tomb.

A couple in Newport, Rhode Island, recently celebrated their pearl-wedding, having been married seventy years.

Last year cotton to the value of two-hundred and twenty-five million dollars was exported from the United States.

There are in the United States, 61,000 ministers of all denominations, at an average salary of $700.

The United States has 50,000 miles of Railroad. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois have the most Railroads.

MARRIED.

In Americus, Georgia, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. U. B. Harrold by Rev. Wm. Merrit, Mr. W. L. PFOHL, of this place, to Miss MATTIE, daughter of Dr. J. Fogle, of Columbus, Ga.

No cards.

In Clemmonsville, on the 2d inst., by S. S. Jones, Esq., Mr. HENRY A. LONG to Miss LUCY DRANE, all of Davidson County.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

GAMES, Alphabet Blocks, Building Blocks, &c., &c.

Mucilage, Glue, Bristol Board, Drawing Paper, all colors, Perforated Board.

Universal Sharpener.

For Table Cutlery, Scissors, &c.—A good thing

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket. Tilden (non spilling) Instand.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 10, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon	18 @ 20	Chop	2¼
Lard	18@20	Bran	1½
Pork	8@10	*Grain.*	
Beef	5@ 8	Wheat	90@1 15
Veal	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	00@ 75
Mutton	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter	20@25	Rye	75@ 80
Flour	3(@3¼	Oats	40@ 50
Eggs	15	Peas	70@ 80
		Meal	2½ @3

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@20 Blackberries, 0@0
Peaches, paired, 10@14 Apples 2@4
" ½ and ¼ 4@5 Green Apples, 75@1.00
Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, 50 @ 75.

POULTRY.—Turkeys. $1 25 to 1 40 a pair. Geese, 75 to 1 00; Ducks, 35 to 40; Wild Turkeys $1 50 a pair; Partridges, 50 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 00 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3; Chestnuts, $3@$4 per bushel; Tobacco, 12 to 20 cts per pound; Wood, $2 00 to $2 25 per cord.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Feb. 8.—Lugs, Common, $3 to $5; Good, $5 to $8; Common Smoking, $8 to $12; Good and Fine, $12 to $20; Leaf, Common, $7 to $9; Medium, $8 to $10; Good, $9 to $12; Medium Wrappers, $20 to $30.

Fine Yellow Wrappers, general average of prices from $15 to $60, and some very fine lots higher.

New York, Feb. 4.—Cotton, 15½; Flour, 6.90 7.40; Whisky, 94 a 95; Wheat, $1 87; Corn, 85a 86. Gold, 111 a 112. N. C. Bonds, old 47-new, 24.

Baltimore, Feb, 8.—Cotton 14¾ a 15½; Flour 5½ a 7½; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 48, Corn, white, 83 a 86, yellow, 82 a 83; Oats, 56 a 58; Bacon, 00 a 00; Whisky, 65.

Richmond, Feb. 8.—Wheat, $1 25 a $1 80, according to quality; Corn, 85; Oats, 60; Rye, 80.

Norfolk, Feb. 6.—Bacon, sides, 13, shoulders, 11 a 11½, hams, 18 a 19; Flour, $5 75 a $8 00; Lard, 15 a 15½, Whisky, $1 20 a $1 25; Corn, 85 a 93.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4.—Bacon 12 a 18; Flour, $5 75 a $7 00; Corn $1 10; Oats, 75; Rye, $1; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 18; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

LECTURES.

FEB. 23. MARCH 9

THE FOURTH LECTURE, under the auspices of the "Reading Club of Salem," will be delivered by **W. L. SCOTT, Esq.**, of Greensboro, on the 23rd instant, at Music Hall. Mr. Scott is well known as an able lawyer and eloquent speaker, and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome.

THE FIFTH LECTURE of the course will be given by **Sexton Gales, Esq.**, of Raleigh. Mr. Gales is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and we feel assured that our friends will enjoy a rare treat at the Music Hall on the evening of March 9th.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C Feb. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emma Alspaugh, Harriet Barrow, Mrs. Rebecca Bolsford, Mrs. Mary T. T. Cofer, Miss Louisa Ebert, Miss Sophia Finch, Mrs. Catherine Gray, Mrs. Nancy Harman, Mrs. Martha Hammock, Miss Cyntha Lashmit, Miss Jones E. Miller, Miss Sallie Morris, Mrs. Emily Newsom, 2, Miss Mollie Peddicord, Miss Mary E. Pickel, Miss Mollie Shouse, Miss Lucy Swaim, Miss Lizzie Shields, Miss Margaret Tysinger, Miss Mary Tally, Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Mrs. Martha A. Calhoun, Mrs. Ann Wicker.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Charles Clinard, J. W. Cole, Calvin Cheek, George Camel, George Frye, Sanford Fishel, Rev. W. F. Gray, M. Harris, Robert Hester, B. Johnson, Andrew Kimel, Orange Kirk, George McKaughan, Bennett Myrs, George Newsum, Daniel J. Reece, Newell Sapp, Matthias Steward, F. J. Smith, John Vance, J. W. Whicker, Weiley Wesmoland, Thomas Woosley, Robert B. Walker, David P. Yokely.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily at 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, POSTOFFICE BUILDING!

Feb. 20, 1868 26–

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

No. 1 White Lead!

A lot of the celebrated pure NASSAU WHITE LEAD

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied, a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.

Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,

Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c. Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by J. L. Fulkerson, Salem, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests

at reduced prices.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

JOHN WILSON WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.

Oct. 21–6m.

VALENTINES!

A Splendid lot of VALENTINES at the BOOK-STORE.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!** 112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Clayed

CUBA MOLASSES.

200 HOGSHEADS

PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,

In Bright New Packages,

For Sale LOW FOR CASH, by

C. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Jan. 27, 1871.–4-3t Wilmington, N. C.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH. a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb.3–5tf.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

TO TRESPASSERS

Upon Salem Town Land.

ALL PERSONS who have been committing trespass upon the Salem Town Land, by removing Timber, Soil, &c., without having previously obtained permission to do so, are hereby warned that legal proceedings will at once be commenced against them, if it is not discontinued after the publication of this notice.

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden of Salem.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1., 1871.–5–4w.

NOTICE.

B. F. JONES *Against* J. A. KIMBROUGH. } Attachment.

The defendant above named, will please take notice that a warrant of attachment was this day issued against him for the sum of thirty-one dollars and ninety cents, ($31 90) due by book account, and returnable before J. W. Goslen, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Yadkin, at his office in West Bend, the 11th day of February, 1871, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

Dated this, 7th day of January, A. D., 1871

B. F. JONES, Plaintiff.

Jan. 20, 1871.–3-4t (pd)

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS should read by all. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes **Dandruff**, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester. Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful artcle for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety. and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

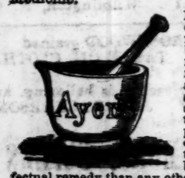
Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that is never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

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As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

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Jan. 14, 1870

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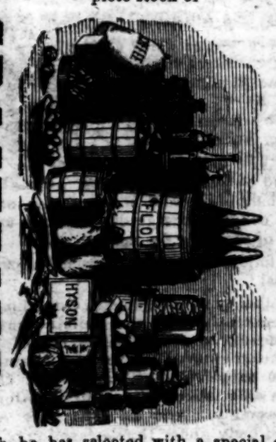

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